

THE BLUE BOOK

The State of California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan continues as the basis for emergency law enforcement operational deployment procedures within the statewide mutual aid system. As an outgrowth of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (1950) and the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91, the plan is an extension of, and is supportive to, the California Emergency Plan.

The Law Enforcement Branch of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services is the coordinating element for all state agencies' activities relating to preparation and implementation of this plan. Such planning, preparations, and operational activities by state agencies in support of the mutual aid system will be consistent with that department's policies and procedures. State agencies performing traditional roles in mutual aid events include: California Department of Justice; California Highway Patrol; California Department of Corrections; California Department of Parks and Recreation; Office of the State Fire Marshal; and the California State Military Department. Additionally, the Law Enforcement Branch is available to assist local agencies by providing similar guidance and consultation.

A full understanding of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan and the sequential actions within the mutual aid system is necessarily important to all law enforcement executives and administrators.

A. Purposes

The purposes of this Plan are:

- 1. To establish state policy for law enforcement mutual aid.**
- 2. To outline the procedures for coordination of alerting, dispatching, and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.**
- 3. To provide for the coordination of law enforcement mutual aid planning and operations at the state and local levels.**
- 4. To provide for a system for receipt and dissemination of information and data related to civil disturbances/disobedience, riots, disasters, or other unusual occurrences, either existing or pending. Such information will be made available to the Governor's Office and to other state agencies that may be called upon to support local law enforcement pre-emergency efforts.**

B. Definitions

Below are definitions of terms used in this Plan:

1. Operational Area

A county, along with political subdivisions within that county.

2. Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator

The county sheriff, with the exception of the City and County of San Francisco, where the police chief is the Operational Area Coordinator.

3. Mutual Aid Region

A multi county area established by the Office of Emergency Services to facilitate coordination of mutual aid.

4. Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator

An Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator elected by other coordinators within an OES defined region to act as the overall mutual aid coordinator for that region.

5. State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator

The State Coordinator is the Chief, Law Enforcement Branch, Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The State Coordinator is responsible for administrative action and coordination between state and local law enforcement agencies during emergencies.

6. State of War Emergency

Condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever this state or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by the state of warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. (Section 8558(a), Government Code)

7. State of Emergency

The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency", which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat. (Section 8558(b), California Government Code)

8. Local Emergency

"Local emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. (Section 8558(c), California Government Code)

9. Law Enforcement Branch

The Law Enforcement Branch of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, State of California.

10. Unusual Occurrence

An event involving potential or actual personal injury or property damage arising from fire, flood, storm, earthquake, wreck, enemy action, civil disturbance, or other natural or human caused incident.

C. Authority

The State of California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan is hereby revised under the authority of Sections 8550, 8569, 8615, 8616, and 8668 of the California Government Code, the California Emergency Plan, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

1. Organization for Mutual Aid

The organizational framework for mutual aid in the State of California is based on four levels of increasing responsibility. These are: cities (or other similar local jurisdictions), operational areas, regions, and the state.

A. Cities

City police departments are charged with responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and protection of life and property. The Chief of Police is the official responsible for determining the magnitude of an emergency within city limits and the necessity of calling for law enforcement assistance from the County Sheriff.

B. Operational Area

The next level of mutual aid responsibility is the county. For the purposes of this Plan, and by authority of the California Emergency Services Act, a county is hereafter referred to as an operational area (see Definitions, page 2). The Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is the Sheriff of the county (or, in the case of San Francisco, the Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco).

C. Region

To facilitate coordination of mutual aid, the State of California is administratively divided into seven law enforcement mutual aid regions. (See Mutual Aid Regional map, Page 6. For a description of a mutual aid region, see Definitions, Page 2.) Each mutual aid region has a Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator. This person is a sheriff of the region who is elected by majority vote of the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinators in that region. Elections may be held following the sheriff's general election. Should a tie vote occur, the tie will be resolved by the chief of police of the region.

Each Regional Coordinator will designate two senior officers within his department as alternates, one of whom functions as the Regional Coordinator during his absence.

Should a Regional Coordinator vacate the position during his term, a meeting of Operational Area Coordinators within that region will be called by the Chief, Law Enforcement Branch, OES, within thirty days of the vacancy for the purpose of electing a new Regional Coordinator.

If for any reason a two-thirds majority of the law enforcement officials in a particular region desire to hold another regional election, they may request the Chief, OES Law Enforcement Branch, to conduct an election.

D. State

The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for coordination and application of state resources in support of local jurisdictions during times of emergency. This office is also responsible for the receipt and dissemination of information relating to existing or potential major disasters, disorders, or unusual occurrences. The Director of OES, through the Chief of the Law Enforcement Branch, has the responsibility for mutual aid coordination at the state level.

Other state agencies have responsibility for supporting local law enforcement officials: the Department of Justice, the California Highway Patrol, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the State Military Department. (See Annexes)

Note!! Scan in two maps of California, the first showing Operational Areas and the second showing the mutual aid regions

2. Procedures for Obtaining Mutual Aid

A. Basic Policy

The basic policy of state assistance to local government in civil disorders and "unusual occurrences" is to support local law enforcement with state resources after local and adjacent government aid has been reasonably committed, or whenever the magnitude of the emergency is such that the best interest of the State will be served by the involvement of state resources before the commitment of all local agencies.

1. Local

When a Chief of Police determines that an emergency situation in his jurisdiction may become or is already beyond the control of his department's resources, it is his responsibility to request mutual aid from the Operational Area Coordinator.

2. Operational Area

When an emergency develops or appears to be developing which cannot be resolved by a law enforcement agency within an operational area, it is the responsibility of the Operational Area Coordinator to provide assistance and coordination to control the problem. (Section 26602 of the Government Code)

If it should appear likely that the resources of an operational area may be depleted, the Regional Coordinator should be advised in advance.

3. Regional

Should an existing or anticipated emergency be of such magnitude as to require the commitment of the resources of one or more operational areas, it is the responsibility of the Regional Coordinator to organize the dispatch of resources within the region.

The Regional Coordinator will keep the State Law Enforcement Coordinator advised.

4. State

If the combined resources of a region are not sufficient to cope with an emergency situation, or if such a condition is indicated, the Regional Coordinator will request additional assistance through the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator.

Note!! Scan in flow chart for activation channels for Law Enforcement Mutual Aid.

3. Operational Guidelines

A. Basic Policy

- 1. This Plan represents the official position of the State of California concerning law enforcement mutual aid planning and operations.**
- 2. Each region within the state mutual aid structure will develop a mutual aid plan.**
- 3. Maximum use of local law enforcement resources prior to the initiation of a mutual aid request will be the main tenet of mutual aid operations.**
- 4. Unless otherwise expressly provided, or later agreed upon by the parties, the responsible local law enforcement official in the jurisdiction requesting mutual aid shall remain in charge. It is operationally essential that the local police official coordinate all actions with responding agencies to ensure an effective application of forces.**
- 5. As the department's policy allows the use of reserve officers as backfill for regular officers committed to the emergency event may be an appropriate use of reserve officer personnel. Other department personnel such as communications technicians, special equipment operators etc., may be included as mutual aid responders.**
- 6. The integrity of responding forces and the policies and procedures of their departments will be maintained. Exceptions will require approval of the department concerned.**
- 7. A maximum effort shall be made to provide each successive level of authority with complete, current, and accurate information relating to emergency situations in progress or anticipated.**

B. Guidance for Mutual Aid Operations

1. Operations

For a detailed description of mutual aid operational procedures it is recommended that the OES Law Enforcement Branch LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDE FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (Red Book) be reviewed at each operational level. This document provides a step-by-step analysis of considerations involved in mutual aid operations.

2. Planning

Planning at all levels must be a main task in mutual aid operations. Without prior planning and coordination between law enforcement agencies, response to mutual aid requests is slower and operations are less effective. Each law enforcement agency should develop its plan in a manner consistent with the State Plan.

3. Information

Complete and accurate information is vital to the evaluation of any emergency situation and a necessity for both effective deployment of mutual aid forces and eventual control. Gathering and dissemination of information relating to civil disturbances or unusual

occurrences is of paramount importance in mutual aid operations.

4. Communications

An essential need during any emergency is the capability of an agency to communicate both internally and with other agencies. With this requirement in mind, the problem of communications should be a priority in mutual aid planning. The LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDE FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS contains a section which outlines considerations relating to communications during emergency situations.

The State of California has established a Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS) with a special frequency of 154.920 MHz for emergency law enforcement mutual aid purposes. For a detailed description of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System, it is recommended that the publication THE CLEMARS PLAN be reviewed. This system is intended for command and control purposes among agencies taking part in emergency operations. It is not to be used as a primary local channel. Local departments may be allowed to use this channel in their day-to-day operations as an auxiliary to their primary frequency upon approved request.

5. Conditions of Emergency

Under the California Emergency Services Act of 1970, there are three conditions of emergency: state-of-war emergency, state of emergency, and local emergency (see Definitions, Page 2). During a state-of-war emergency or state of emergency, the Governor has complete authority over all agencies of state government and the right to exercise within the area of regions designated all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and laws of the State of California (Article 12, Section 8620 and Article 13, Section 8627, California Emergency Services Act). During these two conditions of emergency mutual aid is mandatory.

The Governor is empowered to proclaim a state of emergency in an area affected or likely to be affected when:

- a. He is requested to do so by the chief executive of a city or the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or administrative officer of a county; or,
- b. He finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of a county, city and county, or city, or by an official designated by ordinance.

In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions (cities or counties) have the power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, plans, or agreements.

During a local emergency, state agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist local jurisdictions in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor.

By proclaiming a local emergency, the governing body of a city or county increases its police power and may promulgate special orders and regulations necessary to provide

for the protection of life and property.

In periods other than a state-of-war emergency, state of emergency or local emergency, state agencies and political subdivisions have the authority to exercise mutual aid powers in accordance with the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and local ordinances, resolutions, agreements or plans (Section 8617 of the Government Code).

6. Actions of State Agencies

It is the policy of the State that, during conditions of emergency, state aid will be rendered as required in accordance with the state's LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN.

Annex A defines duties and responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Branch and contains a listing of resources which the Law Enforcement Branch has available for support of local law enforcement.

In addition to the Office of Emergency Services (Annex A), the following state agencies have specific responsibilities to support local law enforcement during emergency situations:

- a. The California Highway Patrol (Annex B)**
- b. The State Military Department (Annex C)**
- c. The Department of Justice (Annex D)**
- d. The Department of Corrections (Annex E)**
- e. Office of the State Fire Marshal (Annex F)**
- f. The Department of Parks and Recreation (Annex G)**

7. Financial Assistance

Law enforcement agencies may be eligible for financial assistance under the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA Campbell Amendments) when the Governor proclaims a state of emergency or under Public Law 93-288 as amended by the Stafford Act, and NDAA when the President declares a major disaster. Agencies may be eligible for assistance to address response costs (i.e., overtime, mileage, etc.) and restoration and reconstruction costs for damage to agency facilities. The program is administered by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Disaster Assistance Branch. Briefings on program eligibility are conducted periodically and immediately following disaster proclamations or declarations. Auditors from the State Controller's Office are also available at the time to assist agency personnel in documenting costs and identifying necessary records.

8. Federal Equipment

The Department of the Army has issued certain regulations regarding temporary loan of federal military resources to National Guard Units and local civil authorities in anticipation of or during civil disturbances. These regulations, the types of equipment available, and procedures for obtaining this equipment can be found in the LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDE FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANING.

This loaned equipment may be kept only for the duration of the disorder and in no case for more than 15 days. Should the disorder exceed this 15 day period, the hand receipt and loan agreement may be renewed for another 15 day period. The loan agreement will also require a cash bond equivalent to the value of the loaned property.

9. Federal Manpower

When the state has committed all of its available forces, including the State Military Department, and when such forces are unable to control the emergency, only state government may make a request to the President to provide federal forces to assist in restoring or maintaining law and order. Only after the President has agreed to provide such forces and his proclamation has been published, will federal forces be provided and deployed.

ANNEX A

LAW ENFORCEMENT BRANCH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

I. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to define duties, responsibilities, and resources of the Law Enforcement Branch of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, as related to providing assistance to law enforcement agencies during times of emergency.

II. Authority

Authority for the activities of the Law Enforcement Branch is prescribed by Article 5, Chapter 7, California Government Code.

III. Responsibilities

The Law Enforcement Branch, on behalf of the Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, is responsible for coordination of state resources in support of local law enforcement during "unusual occurrences" such as public disorders, demonstrations, riots, and natural or war caused disasters. The Law Enforcement Branch maintains a continuous duty system which operates in conjunction with the 24 hour communications center at the Governor's Office of Emergency Services in Sacramento. A representative of the Law Enforcement Branch can be reached at any hour of the day or night by calling Area Code (916)262-1744, or the 24 hour number (916)262-1621.

Any communication to the Office of the Governor concerning local emergencies, requests for state assistance, or information relative to any local problem can be handled with a single phone call to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Included in this emergency communications system is an operational 24 hour closed circuit teletype system connecting the Governor's Office of Emergency Services with the Department of Justice and the California Highway Patrol. The California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) may also be accessed through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

This communications system should also be used for reporting information concerning possible or potential incidents. A representative of the Law Enforcement Branch may be dispatched to the scene of an unusual occurrence either upon request of local law enforcement or when the situation appears to have the potential to require state assistance.

IV. Resources

The Law Enforcement Branch maintains an inventory of law enforcement support equipment which is available for loan to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. In addition, there are six (6) mobile equipment vans (each of which contains riot suppression equipment and protective gear to supply 25 personnel). The Branch also maintains five (5) mobile communications vans which are strategically positioned in the state (Alameda, Inyo, Sacramento, Fresno, San Bernardino, and Shasta Counties).

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES, LAW ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

A. Mobile Equipment Support Vans

Should a local department need the resources contained in one of these vans, the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator should be contacted to handle the dispatch of the equipment. The vans are pre-positioned as follows:

1. Locations

Region I - No State equipment positioned.

Region IA - San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office, San Luis Obispo

Region II - Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Oakland

Region III - Shasta County Sheriff's Office, Redding

Region IV - State OES, Law Enforcement Branch, Sacramento

Region V - Fresno County Sheriff's Office, Fresno

Region VI - San Bernardino Sheriff's Office, Rialto, and Inyo Sheriff's Office in Bishop

2. Contents

- Ammunition, 12-gauge**
- Helmets**
- Body armor**
- Flex cuffs**
- Riot batons**
- Shells, AA1 barricade**
- Grenade launcher**
- Shells, grenade launcher type**
- Gun cleaning kit**
- Shotguns**

B. Mobile Communications Support Vans

These vans are designed to be used as mobile emergency communications centers and can be obtained for law enforcement use during emergency conditions by contacting the maintaining agency. The vans are headed and air conditioned.

Each of the vans is equipped with radio communications on the following statewide systems:

- a. California Highway Patrol (Blue)**
- b. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS)**
- c. Fire Mutual Aid Radio System (FIREMARS)**
- d. California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS)**
- e. California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS)**
- f. California On-Scene Coordination (CalCord)**

The units are equipped to cover the entire frequency spectrum including VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz system.

In addition, the vans have the capability to:

- 1. Operate from self-contained power units or commercial power when available;**
- 2. Connect telephones carried in the units to land wire facilities;**
- 3. Operate on VHF, UHF, and 800 MHz frequencies used by various state, county, and city facilities;**
- 4. Monitor media television broadcasts and AM radio;**
- 5. Activate an external public address system mounted on the roof.**

C. Command Van Complex

During extensive, protracted operations, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services may provide a command complex consisting of four vehicles; a truck with a portable generator, a 5th wheel command van with its pickup truck, a tractor-trailer communication van, and a tractor-trailer operations van. Although the generator truck will power the entire unit, it is recommended that this unit be set up where appropriate commercial power, telephone lines, etc. are available. These complexes are located at OES' Sacramento Headquarters and at OES' Southern Region office at Los Alamitos in Southern California.

"Set-up" configuration is flexible within the limits imposed by 200 feet of prefabricated cables.

Vans perform the following functions:

- 1. Generator - Powers the entire complex.**
- 2. Command Van - Provides conference table with telephones for command staff, visual display via rear projection screen and closed circuit television.**
- 3. Operations Van - Includes six radio operators positions for selected radios, visual displays by status boards and closed circuit television, individual station recorders, and reproduction equipment.**
- 4. Communications Van - Contains 20 radios in essential emergency services, telephone switching for entire complex, logging recorders, audio coupled teletype, and facsimile service.**

All three van units have self-contained toilet facilities and minimum housekeeping capability. Backup power is available from generators installed in the command and communications van. All vans are equipped with heaters and air conditioners.

Tractors, generator and pickup units are equipped with OES local government radio and CHP "blue" channel for dispatch direction and control.

5. Maintenance and Training

OES does not provide personnel. Personnel are provided by the local jurisdiction or the state agency employing the complex. OES technical personnel transport, set up, and maintain the vehicles and equipment during operations, and provide technical guidance.

D. In-house Inventory

Maintained at the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Law Enforcement Branch in Sacramento for loan are:

- Ammunition, 12 gauge and grenade launcher munitions**
- Body armor**
- Body scanners, handheld**
- Handcuffs, flexcuffs**
- Bull horns**
- Helmets**
- Audio packs**
- Loud hailer**
- ELT radio direction finders**
- Public address system**
- Body/Face shields**
- Shotguns, 12-gauge**
- Tear gas grenades**
- Gas masks**

Communication Equipment

10 - Watt handie talkies

5 - watt handie talkies (VHF and UHF)

Handie talkies on CLEMARS and LG frequencies

Portable base station

ANNEX B

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

I. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to clarify and promulgate the legal responsibilities, policies, and procedures of the California Highway Patrol (CHP), in providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies during emergencies.

II. Authority

The authority for the CHP to provide the various types of assistance and support outlined in this annex is contained in the following:

- a. California Penal Code
- b. California Vehicle Code
- c. Governor's Executive Order 67-CHP-1
- d. Emergency Services Act (Title 2, Div. 1, Chapter 7, of the Government Code)
- e. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

III. Responsibilities

- a. The primary responsibility of the CHP is to provide traffic supervision and control on all state highways constructed as freeways and on highways within the unincorporated areas of the state.
- b. The CHP also provides protection to state facilities and occupants thereof. In addition, the CHP provides for the physical security of the constitutional officers and legislators of the state.
- c. Secondary CHP responsibilities include mutual aid to local law enforcement agencies in restoring and maintaining law and order, and limited term law enforcement support for specific enforcement programs.

IV. Policy

- a. Mutual aid support will be provided after local and adjacent governmental resources within an Operational Area have been reasonably committed; or whenever determined by the Governor that prior CHP commitment is in the best interest of the state.

- b. Requests for CHP "mutual aid support" at custodial facilities will be managed the same as any other mutual aid request, once a commitment has been authorized, any mutual aid mission, including missions within the confines of custodial facilities, may be accepted. All requests for unarmed assistance will be declined.
- c. Missions within the confines of custodial facilities will be limited to the prevention of death or injury to any person, including inmates or wards, as deemed appropriate and necessary by the ranking CHP officer at the scene.
- d. The California Highway Patrol will also respond to "officer needs assistance (11-99 or 999)" type requests whenever the lives or safety of any custodial personnel are in immediate jeopardy, regardless of the peace officer status of the person needing assistance.
- e. California Highway Patrol personnel committed to the support of local authorities will remain under the command and control of the CHP. All CHP policies and procedures, including policy on the carrying and use of firearms, will remain in effect. CHP commanders and designated supervisors may accept missions from the responsible local authorities.

V. Types of Assistance

- a. **Officer Needs Assistance (11-99 or 999).**
CHP assistance will be provided when any officer's safety is in jeopardy and immediate rescue or backup is requested. Assistance shall be withdrawn when the hazard ceases to exist. This type of assistance does not constitute formal mutual aid.
- b. **Emergency Traffic Assistance.**
CHP assistance may be provided when an event has occurred that has unexpectedly developed to the point where local authorities must deploy the majority of their on-duty personnel to mitigate the incident. Assistance will be limited to on-highway perimeter traffic control unless incidents occur in an officer's presence which require action necessary to save lives or property. Emergency traffic assistance to local authorities does not diminish the CHP's traffic responsibilities on state freeways or highways within the unincorporated areas of the state. Upon such highways, the CHP's primary traffic responsibility will be retained regardless of the type of incident. This type of assistance does not constitute formal mutual aid.
- c. **Mutual Aid Support**
CHP support will be provided when an event is planned or has occurred that is, or probably will become, beyond the capabilities of the responsible law enforcement agency and adjacent agencies, and the Operational Area coordinator has requested mutual aid and CHP support, or the Governor has determined involvement to be in the best interest of the state. Mutual aid support requires approval from CHP Headquarters prior to commitment.

VI. Procedures

- a. **Officer Needs Assistance**
Requests for "officer needs assistance" may be directed to any member or employee of the CHP. The degree of CHP response will be a decision of the on-duty CHP supervisor who is authorized to commit the personnel and resources necessary to meet the particular situation. Any deployment action must be counterbalanced by the

need to continue other essential services. Local response procedures developed by CHP commanders will insure that assistance is timely, sufficient, and reasonable in accordance with the circumstances.

b. Emergency Traffic Assistance

Requests for emergency traffic assistance should be directed to the senior field supervisor on duty in the affected CHP command (Area). This person has the authority to act upon such requests.

Commitment of CHP personnel and resources will be sufficient to meet the emergency, while assuring continuation of other essential services as much as possible. CHP Division Chiefs may, if necessary, deploy personnel from adjacent Areas within their Divisions.

c. Mutual Aid Support

Upon receipt of a request from the Operational Area coordinator or designee, to provide mutual aid support, the appropriate CHP commander(s) must be notified. Commanders will request, through channels, approval from the Office of the Commissioner (Headquarters) to commit CHP resources.

1. California Highway Patrol resources are not a part of the available local resources within an Operational Area. Therefore, the specific number of officers which may be committed to mutual aid support cannot be stated. The size and type of CHP involvement will be dependent upon the factors involved in each emergency.

2. Area commanders have the authority to mobilize as many of their personnel as deemed necessary for the situation prior to headquarters' approval to commit resources.

3. Division Chiefs are authorized to mobilize as many personnel within the affected Area or adjacent Areas within the Division as needed prior to headquarters' approval to commit resources.

4. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Field, or Assistant Commissioner, Staff will evaluate mutual aid incidents and consider both legal authority and state policy regarding commitment of CHP resources. Approval will be communicated through channels when commitment is authorized and will include limitations on the size and type of support to be provided.

An exception to the above guidelines is based on an interim operational checklist for civil unrest situations developed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the regional law enforcement mutual aid coordinators in April 1992. The key aspects of the checklist were determined to be consistent with the law enforcement mutual aid plan. It states that the California Highway Patrol can be utilized at any response level and maybe used to assist local law enforcement for firefighter protection, or other appropriate missions, even prior to a request for other mutual aid.

d. Proclaimed Emergencies

Requests for CHP support during proclaimed local emergencies will be received and processed as mutual aid support requests as outlined in Section 6.c., above.

During a state of emergency or state of war emergency, CHP involvement

and assistance to local law enforcement are provided as established in the California Emergency Plan, or as directed by the Governor.

ANNEX C

State Military Forces

I. Purpose

This Annex presents the legal authority for commitment of the California National Guard (CNG) in support of local law enforcement, CNG capabilities, responsibility and procedures for requesting support. CNG includes the California Army and Air National Guard, the State Military Reserve (SMR), and Naval Militia.

II. Authority

Under the provisions of Section 142 of the Military and Veterans Code (M/VC), the Governor may order the CNG to perform military duty of every description.

Under the provisions of Section 146 of Military and Veterans Code, the Governor will normally commit the CNG resources in support of civil authority only upon determination that emergency conditions exist or are imminent, that all civil resources reasonably available have been or will be committed, that civil authority cannot or will not be able to control the situation, and that military assistance is required and has been requested as provided in the M/VC.

Under the provisions of Section 143 of the Military and Veterans Code (M/VC), the Governor will normally commit CNG resources without a request from civil authority only under highly perilous conditions, where local civil authority no longer exists or is unable or unwilling to employ available civil resources to control or mitigate the situation.

III. Responsibility

CNG, when committed by order of the Governor under the provisions of Section 143 or 146 M/VC, will assist civil authority to discharge lawful responsibilities by performing tasks which include but are not limited to restoration and maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, removal of debris, medical evacuation and medical treatment, search and rescue, emergency communications, and general logistics support.

IV. Department Policy

Normally, military support will be provided to local jurisdictions only after a request is made by the chief executive of a city or county or sheriff of a county, and only after the disturbance has been determined to be, or to likely become, beyond the capabilities of local law enforcement forces, as supplemented by forces made available under the existing mutual aid agreements.

Normally, CNG will be placed in support of law enforcement agencies and will not usurp or accept the responsibility or authority of civil authorities.

Military assistance once provided will be terminated at the earliest practical time at the restoration of law and order or the resumption of control of local law enforcement.

CNG in support of local law enforcement will receive and execute broad mission-type orders of the civil officer in charge, but will at all times remain under the military chain of command. The provisions of Section 365 of the Military and Veterans Code place solely on the military commander all decisions as to tactical direction of troops, kind and extent of force to be used, and particular means to be employed to accomplish the objective of goal specified by the civil officer in charge.

Upon being informed of a disturbance or condition of threatened major proportions, the Adjutant General, CNG will dispatch a liaison detachment to the scene of the disturbance. This liaison detachment will collocate with the civil law enforcement officer in charge, will represent the CNG, and will function as focal point for observation and evaluation of the need for military support. Upon decision to employ troops, the Adjutant General, CNG, assumes overall command of the military support mission, and he or his designated representatives will establish a command post at the location of the civil law enforcement officer in charge. A field commander of the CNG will be designated and will collocate his command post with that of the law enforcement field command.

In order for the Adjutant General, CNG, to properly evaluate the emergency and the need to implement certain procedures that will reduce the reaction time of CNG forces upon call-up, it is essential that early and frequent evaluations of the disturbance or condition and its potential be made by senior law enforcement officers and forwarded to him through the normal Governor's Office of Emergency Services communication channels, or directly to the liaison detachment of the Military Department when on the scene.

V. Procedures for Obtaining Assistance

Request for CNG will be originated by a local government when it has been determined that the emergency is beyond the capabilities of local and regional forces. The request must be forwarded to the Governor through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services channels. In order to reduce the reaction time of CNG forces, it is desirable that prompt communication be made to the Adjutant General, CNG, or his liaison detachment on the scene that such a request will be made.

Special Note:

Under the stress of emergency conditions, local officials occasionally disregard the mutual aid system in requesting CNG assistance. This results in unnecessary delays in providing a response. Requests must be directed through the Law Enforcement Regional Coordinator to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to ensure that all

available manpower has been reasonably committed. If at that time it is determined that activation of CNG forces is the most appropriate and expedient means of meeting the requirement, an OES mission number will be issued and military support rendered.

ANNEX D

Department of Justice

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to set forth the role, responsibilities and capabilities of the Department of Justice in providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies during emergencies.

During a state of war emergency, the Attorney General is the Chief, Law Enforcement Services, California Emergency Organization. In peacetime emergencies, the Attorney General, as Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the State, acts as advisor to the Governor. The resources of the Department of Justice are directed toward providing the Attorney General with current information regarding the state of law enforcement throughout the State.

II. Authority

California Constitution, Art. 5 (13)

Government Code, Sec. 12510 et seq.

III. Responsibilities

A. Providing legal advice to State and local agencies involved in mutual aid situations.

B. Gathering, analyzing and disseminating intelligence information to the Governor's Emergency Council and other appropriate state, local, and federal agencies of potential law enforcement problems that may necessitate mutual aid.

C. Gathering on the scene intelligence at the location of any law enforcement problem, correlating data and identifying participants, and furnishing such information to appropriate agencies, including the Governor's Emergency Council and local agencies.

IV. Policy

Deputy Attorneys General are available to provide legal advice and assistance to concerned local agencies. The Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis maintains a program of gathering information concerning potential law enforcement problems and providing the information to the California Emergency Council, and other interested state, local, or federal agencies.

During normal working hours, inquiries may be made to the Chief, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, at (916)277-3937. At other times (and on weekends and holidays) the Bureau may be reached at (916)227-2771.

ANNEX E

Department of Corrections

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to set forth the role, responsibilities and capabilities of the Department of Corrections in providing assistance to local law enforcement agencies during emergencies.

II. Authorities

Authority for the California Department of Corrections to provide assistance outlined in this Annex is contained in the following:

**Emergency Services Act
Title 2, Div. 1, Chapter 7
Article 13, Section 8598
Article 14, Section 8628
California Master Mutual Aid Agreement**

III. Responsibilities

The primary responsibility of the Department of Corrections is the supervision, management, and control of state correctional facilities and the care, custody, treatment, discipline, training, and employment of inmates confined. An additional Corrections role is to protect the public by providing to parolees a combination of supervisory, supportive, and preventive services designed to increase the potential for successful reintegration into free society.

IV. Department Policy

A. During major disasters and "unusual occurrences," the Department of Corrections may support local law enforcement officers with Department of Corrections resources on request after local and adjacent government aid has been totally committed. The Department may also provide such mutual aid assistance prior to total commitment of all local resources whenever it is determined by the Governor to be in the best interest of the State.

B. California Department of Corrections personnel committed to support local authorities shall remain under the command and control of the California Department of Corrections. Designated supervisory staff may accept assignments from local

authorities.

V. Types of Assistance

A. The California Department of Corrections will provide assistance or support to local law enforcement agencies under the following conditions:

1. Officer Needs Assistance (11-99 or 999)

Department assistance will be provided when any officer's safety is in jeopardy and immediate rescue or backup is requested. Assistance will be withdrawn when the hazard ceases to exist.

2. Mutual Aid Support

Department support will be provided when an event is planned or has occurred that is, or probably will become, beyond the capabilities of the responsible law enforcement agency and adjacent agencies and the Operational Area Coordinator has requested mutual aid and department support, or when the Governor has determined involvement to be in the best interest of the State.

3. Proclaimed Emergencies

Department assistance or support, as set forth in the California Emergency Plan, or as directed by the Governor, will be provided when a state of emergency has been officially proclaimed, or when a state of war emergency exists. During a declared local emergency, assistance will be provided as mutual aid support.

VI. Procedures

A. Officer Needs Assistance

Unless extenuating circumstances are involved as determined by the California Department of Corrections, response will not exceed specified manpower quota as provided for the geographical regions. Local response procedures developed by wardens and superintendents will insure that assistance is timely, sufficient, and reasonable in accordance with the circumstances.

California Department of Corrections officers, under these circumstances, will provide assistance in the capacity of full peace officers. Authority to act in such capacity is derived from various sections of the Penal Code authorizing peace officers to request assistance in making arrests, and the transference of authority to the assisting parties.

B. Mutual Aid Support

Request for mutual aid support will only be acted upon when received from properly constituted local authorities as identified in the Mutual Aid Plan of the local Department of Corrections facilities.

Department of Corrections has established procedures to provide manpower and resources to respond to requests which clearly indicate that the responsible agency and adjacent agencies within the region have been committed, and that support by the

Department of Corrections is necessary.

Department of Corrections resources are available as local resources within an operational zone through OES.

Commitment of California Department of Corrections resources in support of local law enforcement mutual aid operations will be on approval of the Director or Chief Deputy Director of the California Department of Corrections.

The specific number of correctional personnel which can be committed to support a mutual aid operation cannot be stated; Headquarters' decision as to the size and type of department involvement will depend upon the factors involved in each emergency. Department of Corrections employees of the correctional series, responding under formal mutual aid, have the full powers of peace officers within the meaning of Section 830.2 of the Penal Code and shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as are appropriate or as may be directed by their superior officers. Therefore, when commitment is authorized, missions accepted will not be limited to operation of detention facilities.

C. Proclaimed Emergencies

Requests for California Department of Corrections support during proclaimed local emergencies will be received and processed as mutual aid support requests as outlined in this Annex.

During a state of emergency or state of war emergency, California Department of Corrections involvement and assistance to local law enforcement is provided as established in the California Emergency Plan, or as directed by the Governor.

ANNEX F

Office of the State Fire Marshal Arson and Bomb Division

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to set forth the legal authority, role, responsibilities, and capabilities of the Office of the State Fire Marshal in providing assistance to local enforcement agencies during emergencies.

II. Authorities

Authority for the Office of the State Fire Marshal to provide assistance outlined in this Annex is contained in the following:

**California Health and Safety Code, Sections 12000, 13104, 13107
California Penal Code
Emergency Services Act
California Master Mutual Aid Agreement**

III. Responsibilities

A. The primary responsibility of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is to protect state employees and state property from fire, explosion, and related perils and to investigate all fires and explosions occurring in or on state property or any building that is determined to be state occupied. Explosives and fireworks are the primary jurisdiction of the California State Fire ;Marshal. Additionally, the California State Fire Marshal has authority to conduct explosive ordnance disposal and render safe procedures.

B. Secondary responsibilities of the Office of the State Fire Marshal are to provide assistance to local entities in the investigation of arson and bombings, to provide explosive ordnance disposal, and to render safe improvised explosive devices.

C. The Governor's Special Arson Task Force is chaired by the State Fire Marshal and provides direct arson investigative assistance, with the cooperation of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, to local agencies.

IV. Department Policy

A. Due to the unique nature of arson and bomb investigation, the Office of the State Fire Marshal provides mutual aid support on an ongoing basis to local fire, police, sheriffs or district attorneys at their request and within the limitation of resources.

B. The assistance of the Governor's Special Arson Task Force can be requested by local authorities when a suspicious or arson fire is of such magnitude that it may deplete or have major impact upon local investigative resources. The State Fire Marshal, as the lead agency for the Task Force, evaluates each and every request, and determines on an individual basis whether to activate the Task Force.

C. The Office of the State Fire Marshal maintains a cadre of trained arson investigators and certified Hazardous Device Technicians (Bomb Techs) which is available to local agencies, through the mutual aid system, for arson investigation and explosive ordnance disposal or render safe procedures.

V. Procedures

A. Mutual Aid Support

Requests for assistance of the Office of the State Fire Marshal for arson investigation, bomb render safe procedures or explosive ordnance disposal, can be originated by local authorities by calling the Arson and Bomb Division at (916)262-2030 (24 hours).

B. The Governor's Special Arson Task Force

The Governor's Special Arson Task Force is comprised of the following state agencies:

Office of the state Fire Marshal, Chair
Office of Emergency Services
Department of Justice

**Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Representatives from local law enforcement and fire agencies**

Request for assistance of the Governor's Special Arson Task Force for arson investigation can be originated by local authorities by calling the Arson and Bomb Division at (916)262-2030 (24 hours).

ANNEX G

California Department of Parks and Recreation

I. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to set forth the legal authority, role, responsibility, and capabilities of the California Department of Parks and Recreation in providing assistance to local enforcement agencies during emergencies.

II. Authorities

Authority for the California Department of Parks and Recreation to provide assistance outlined in this annex is contained in the following:

**California Penal Code
State I.C.S. Implementation Memo dated November 21, 1988
Emergency Services Act
California Master Mutual Aid Agreement**

III. Responsibilities

A. The primary responsibility of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DIR) is to acquire, develop, operate, protect and interpret the units of the State Park System and to maintain the peace therein.

B. Secondary responsibilities include: assisting local government agencies in reacting to emergencies by performing tasks which include, but are not limited to, the restoration and maintenance of law and order; protection of life and property; first aid treatment; search and rescue; emergency communication and logistics support; and where possible, provide displaced residents within the affected area with temporary camping locations, with potable water and sanitation facilities.

IV. Department Policy

A. Mutual aid support will be provided after local and adjacent governmental resources within an operational area (county) have been reasonably committed; or whenever determined by the Governor that prior DPR commitment is in the best interest of the State.

B. Once a commitment has been authorized, any supporting mutual aid mission may be accepted. All requests for unarmed assistance by peace officers or at custodial facilities other than those operated adjacent to State Park property or by the California

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection will be declined.

The DPR will respond to "officer needs assistance" (11-99 or 999) type requests whenever the lives and safety of any peace officer personnel are in immediate jeopardy, regardless of the peace officer status of the person needing assistance.

C. DPR personnel committed to the support of local authorities will remain under the command, control, and supervision of the DPR. All DPR policies and procedures, including policy on the carrying and use of firearms, will remain in effect. DPR Regional Directors, or designee shall be authorized to accept approved missions from the responsible local authority.

D. Mutual assistance, once provided, will be terminated at the earliest practical time following restoration of law and order or the resumption of control by local authorities.

V. Types of Assistance

The California Department of Parks and Recreation will provide the following types of assistance or support to local law enforcement and emergency response agencies.

A. Emergency Assistance

DPR assistance will be provided when an incident occurs in an officer's presence which requires action necessary to save lives or property and no officer from local concurrent jurisdictions is available. This type of assistance does not constitute formal mutual aid.

B. Officer Needs Assistance (11-99 or 999)

DPR assistance will be provided when an officer's safety is in jeopardy and immediate rescue or backup is requested. Assistance shall be withdrawn when the hazard ceases to exist. This type of assistance does not constitute formal mutual aid.

C. Mutual Aid Support

DPR support will be provided when an event is planned, has occurred or probably will become beyond the capabilities of the responsible law enforcement or emergency service agency, and the operational area coordinator has requested mutual aid and Department support or when the Governor has determined involvement to be in the best interest of the State.

D. Proclaimed Emergencies

DPR assistance or support as set forth in the California Emergency Plan or as directed by the Governor, will be provided when a state of emergency has been officially proclaimed or when a state of war emergency exists. During a declared local emergency, assistance will be provided as mutual aid support.

VI. Procedures

A. Emergency Assistance

Requests for "officer needs assistance" may be directed to any member or employee of the DPR. The degree of DPR response will be the decision of the DPR enforcement supervisor or peace officer who is authorized to commit the personnel and resources necessary to meet the particular situation. Any deployment action must be counter balanced by the need to continue other essential services. Local response procedures developed by DPR District Superintendent will ensure that assistance is timely, sufficient and reasonable in accordance with circumstances.

B. Mutual Aid Support

Requests for mutual aid support will only be acted upon when received from properly constituted local authorities as identified in the Mutual Aid Plan of the local Districts or Regions. Upon receipt of a request from the operational area coordinator or OES designee to provide mutual aid support, the appropriate DPR District Superintendent or designee must be notified. District Superintendents are to request approval from their Deputy Director for Operations if the Regional staff are not available, to commit DPR resources beyond the District's span of control.

1. DPR resources are not a part of the available local resources within an operational area. Therefore, the specific number of officers and resources which may be committed to mutual aid support cannot be stated. The size and type of DPR involvement will be dependent upon the factors involved in each incident.

2. District Superintendents have the authority to mobilize as many of their existing personnel and resources as deemed necessary for the situation prior to Regional approval to commit resources. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will not be committed without Regional Approval.

3. Regional Directors are authorized to mobilize as many existing personnel and resources within the Region as they determine are needed prior to receiving approval to commit resources from the Chief Deputy Director for Operations for incidents which occur within their region. Resources that require additional budgetary support or future reimbursement will not be committed without approval from the Chief Deputy Director for Operations or designee.

4. The Director; Chief Deputy Director for Operations, Chief Deputy Director for Administration, and Chief, Office of Field Services will evaluate mutual aid incidents and consider both legal authority and state policy regarding the commitment of DPR resources. Limitations affecting the size and type of support provided will be communicated through channels, Budgetary support or appropriate reimbursement will be a factor considered prior to commitment or resources beyond those available in the effected Region.

C. Proclaimed Emergencies-

Requests for DPR support during proclaimed local emergencies will be received and processed as a mutual aid support request as outlined above. During a state of

emergency or state of war emergency, DPR involvement and assistance to local law enforcement and emergency services are provided as established in the California Emergency Plan, the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan or as directed by the Governor.

XII. Master Mutual Aid Agreement

There are references in the following agreement to the California Disaster Act, State Disaster Council, and various sections of the Military and Veterans Code.

Effective November 23, 1970, by enactment of Chapter 1454, Statutes 1970, the California Disaster Act (Sections 1500 ff., Military and Veterans Code) was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act (Sections 1550 ff., Government Code), and the State Disaster Council was superseded by the California Emergency Council.

Section 8668 of the California Emergency Services Act provides:

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement' means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state, to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this chapter.

Substantially, the same provisions are provisions as contained in Sections 1541, 1564, 1586 and 1587 of the Military and Veterans Code, referred to in the foregoing agreement, and now contained in Sections 8633, 8618, 8652 and 8653, respectively, of the Government Code.

(Scan in the Executive Order from Governor Wilson)

ANNEX I

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement

This agreement made and entered into by and between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, its various departments and agencies, and various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, it is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the State, its various departments and agencies, and all its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies be made available to prevent and combat the

effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, and riot; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily aid and assist each other in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to, fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such mutual aid on a local, countywide, regional, statewide, and interstate basis;

1. Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of all its resources and facilities, both public and private, to cope with any type of disaster.

2. Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster in accordance with duly adopted mutual aid operational plans, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, detailing the method and manner by which such resources, facilities, and services are to be made available and furnished, which operational plans may include provisions for training and testing to make such mutual aid effective; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.

3. It is expressly understood that this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between some of the parties hereto providing for the exchange of furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis, but that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for the parties to this agreement or as provided in Sections 1541, 1586, and 1587, Military and Veterans Code; and that such mutual aid is intended to be available in the event of a disaster of such magnitude that it is, or is likely to be, beyond the control of a single party and requires the combined forces of several or all of the parties to this agreement to combat.

4. It is expressly understood that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be available and furnished in all cases of local peril or emergency and in all cases in which a STATE OF EXTREME EMERGENCY has been proclaimed.

5. It is expressly understood that any mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, is furnished in accordance with the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of law, and except as otherwise provided by law that: "The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans." (Sec. 1564, Military and Veterans Code.)

6. It is expressly understood that when and as the State of California enters into mutual aid agreements with other states and the Federal Government, the parties to this

agreement shall abide by such mutual aid agreements in accordance with law.

7. Upon approval or execution of this agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans theretofore approved by the State Disaster Council, or its predecessors, and in effect as to some of the parties hereto, shall remain in full force and effect as to them until the same may be amended, revised, or modified. Additional mutual aid operational plans and amendments, revisions, or modifications of existing or hereafter adopted mutual aid operational plans, shall be adopted as follows:

a. Countywide and local mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties hereto and are operative as between the parties thereto in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be submitted to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall notify each party to such operational plans of its approval, and shall also send copies of such operational plans and who are in the same area and affected by such operational plans. Such operating plans shall be operative as to such other parties 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.

b. Statewide and regional mutual aid operational plans shall be approved by the State Disaster Council and copies thereof shall forthwith be sent to each and every party affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to the parties affected thereby 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.

c. The declination of one or more of the parties to participate in a particular operational plan or any amendment, revision or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement and the other operational plans adopted pursuant thereto.

d. Any party may at anytime by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, decline to participate in any particular operational plan, which declination shall become effective 20 days after filing with the State Disaster Council.

e. The State Disaster Council shall send copies of all operational plans to those state departments and agencies designated by the Governor. The Governor may, upon behalf of any department or agency, give notice that such department or agency declines to participate in a particular operational plan.

f. The State Disaster Council, in sending copies of operational plans and other notices and information to the parties to this agreement, shall send copies to the Governor and any department or agency head designated by him; the chairman of the board of supervisors, the clerk of the board of supervisors, the County

Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a county; the mayor, the clerk of the city council, the City Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a city; the executive head, the clerk of the governing body, or other officer of other political subdivisions and public agencies as designated by such parties.

8. This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement, until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto. Upon approval or execution of this agreement the State Disaster Council shall send copies of all approved and existing mutual aid operational plans affecting such party which shall become operative as to such party 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in any particular operational plan. The State Disaster Council shall keep every party currently advised of who the other parties to this agreement are and whether any of them has declined to participate in any particular operational plan.

9. Approval or execution of this agreement shall be as follows:

a. The Governor shall execute a copy of this agreement on behalf of the State of California and the various departments and agencies thereof. Upon execution by the Governor a signed copy shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.

b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution approve and agree to abide by this agreement, which may be designated as "CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT." Upon adoption of such a resolution, a certified copy thereof shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.

c. The executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body shall execute a copy of this agreement and forthwith file a signed copy with the State Disaster Council.

10. Termination of participation in this agreement may be effected by any party as follows:

a. The Governor on behalf of the State and its various departments and agencies, and the executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body, shall file a written notice of termination of participation in this agreement with the State Disaster Council and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such

notice.

b. Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the State Disaster Council, and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such resolution.

/s/ Earl Warren
Governor

On behalf of the State of California and all its Departments and Agencies.

(Seal) Attest:

November 15, 1950

/s/ Frank M. Jordan
Secretary of State

ANNEX J

Operational Checklist

Civil Unrest/Disorder

October 1994

Developed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services in consultation with the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinators (Sheriffs)

Scope:

This document outlines the appropriate actions to be taken during civil unrest or disorder. This information is consistent with the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan and issues developed by the Mutual Aid Review Group in June 1992. Key aspects include:

- a. Initial response must be both rapid, adequate and coordinated.
- b. Information must be shared at the outset, and continually during an incident.
- c. The Mutual Aid System is effective when utilized properly.

- d. Mutual Aid should be requested early in an incident rather than after local resources are overwhelmed.
- e. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) will continue to respond to traditional Mutual Aid Law Enforcement missions upon request. However, the CHP may be utilized to assist in fire fighter protection prior to a declaration of emergency conditions under Mutual Aid (i.e., fire fighter under assault).
- f. Coordinated mobilization should include well managed staging and resources assignment functions.

This document will be amended as appropriate by the Office of Emergency Services, based on input from the law enforcement community.

Concept:

Under current law and the OES Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, local law enforcement administrators are charged with response to crimes committed in their jurisdiction. In the event of civil disorder or unrest, local law enforcement officials remain in charge of both the incident and all mutual aid resources provided. Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators (County Sheriffs) and Regional coordinators (seven elected regional Sheriffs) play key roles in providing mutual aid resources to requesting jurisdictions.

OES is responsible for the maintenance of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System and for coordination on behalf of the Governor. OES also coordinates the work of state agencies during emergencies. The California Department of Justice is the lead agency in criminal intelligence matters.

It is important that intelligence regarding any potential for disorder be shared as soon as it is known. *Any law enforcement agency that undertakes specific planning for anticipated civil unrest should immediately notify the affected Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinator and the OES Law Enforcement Branch.* It is also important to share planning information with local fire department officials.

It is also important to recognize that civil unrest incidents may escalate rapidly and spread to incidents in other cities and counties. When any local situation involves actual unrest or disorder, it is important to share information regarding the incident with adjacent departments and with the Operational Area Coordinator, even if additional resources are not required at that point.

Checklist: Intelligence Information/Local Event, No Current Problems

- The local law enforcement agency receiving any intelligence regarding a possible

incident of disorder or unrest should pass this information to others immediately. When an agency learns of planned events, demonstrations, etc., that may escalate into confrontations, notifications are important. Contact the operational Area Coordinator; provide as much information as possible.

- The Operational Area Coordinator should notify the Regional Coordinator.
- The Operational Area Coordinator should also make informational notification to the OES Law Enforcement Branch Chief or Duty Officer, who will notify:
 - a. OES Executive Duty Officer
 - b. CHP Executive Staff
 - c. CNG Command Staff
 - d. The DOJ Division of Law Enforcement
 - e. DOJ will share information

Checklist: Local Unrest/Disorder Incident(s), No Outside Assistance Required

- The local law enforcement agency involved in response to a disorder/unrest situation should immediately notify the Operational Area Coordinator and Provide information on:
 - 1. Situation Status (SITSTAT)
 - a. Incident Location
 - b. Type of Disturbance
 - c. Number of Participants
 - d. Anticipated Duration
 - 2. Resource Status (RESTAT)
 - a. Resources Committed
 - b. Resources in Reserve
- The Operational Area Coordinator should notify the Regional Coordinator for information.
- The Operational Area Coordinator also notifies the OES Law Enforcement Branch Chief or Duty Officer, who will notify:
 - a. OES Executive Duty Officer
 - b. CHP Executive Staff
 - c. CNG Command Staff
 - d. The DOJ Division of Law Enforcement which will share information

Checklist: Local Unrest/Disorder Incident(s), Outside Assistance Required

- The local law enforcement agency involved should immediately notify the Operational Area Coordinator and request mutual aid assistance. At the time of

the request, the following information must be available:

1. Situation Status (SITSTAT)
 - a. Incident Location
 - b. Type of Disturbance
 - c. Number of Participants
 - d. Anticipated Duration
2. Resources Status (RESTAT)
 - a. Departmental Resources Committed
 - b. Other Mutual Aid (999/11-99), if committed from surrounding

jurisdictions

- c. Command Post Location
 - d. Resources in Reserve
 - e. Resources Requested
 1. Number
 2. Type (rank, special training etc.)
 3. Mobility (marked vehicle, prisoner van, etc.)
 4. Personal equipment to be brought (face shields, gas masks, etc.)
 - f. Staging Area location and check-in contact name
3. The Operational Area Coordinator responds by dispatching mutual aid from his departmental resources, and/or resources from other law enforcement agencies within the Operational Area.
 - a. If required resources are available within the county to meet the needs of the requester, complete the informational notifications listed above under NO ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.
 - b. If sufficient resources are not available, notify the Regional Coordinator for additional assistance. Utilize the above

outline for

information required.

Checklist: Regional Mutual Aid Activation

- The response for regional mutual aid assistance is coordinated by the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator. All requests for regional resources should be processed in accordance with plans and protocols developed and agreed upon by the sheriff's within the region.
- Situation analysis at the region is constant from the point of first notification of unrest. The sheriffs of all counties in the region are alerted and asked to identify assets available for potential response to requests for assistance.
- If a situation develops such that resources are needed from additional mutual aid regions, the Chief of the OES Law Enforcement Branch should be notified immediately.

Checklist: Inter-Regional Mutual Aid Activation

- The OES Law Enforcement Duty Officer will contact other Regional Coordinators for assistance when required.
- OES Law Enforcement Coordinators will be dispatched to the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for liaison.
- The OES State Operations Center (SOC) may be activated; the Law Enforcement function would be staffed by the OES Law Enforcement Branch. CHP, DOJ and CNG would also provide agency representatives to the SOC.
- The SOC Law Enforcement Branch would begin and continue a regular cycle of telephone conference calls to the Regional Coordinators, to share SITSTAT and RESTAT information.
- Each Region sending a mutual aid contingent should include a regional representative to the (receiving) staging area. This individual is to assist the local agency and OES representatives to ensure that staging and mission assignments for mutual aid personnel are coordinated.
- The OES liaison to the host EOC would ensure that adequate arrangements are made for staging and other subsistence needs of incoming personnel. If appropriate, a Staging Manager or staff can be activated through the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.

Contingency: Simultaneous Unrest/Disorder in Multiple Areas and Regions

Given a situation involving multiple events in two or more adjacent regions of the state, there may be a need to set priorities for resource commitment. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Law Enforcement Branch, will in such a case, work closely with Regional Coordinators and local EOC's to strive for equitable assignment of limited resources. In such a case, OES may also assist in setting up prestaging areas for marshaling and check-in of responding resources.

Contingency: National Guard Activation

In any activation of the National Guard assume a period of 24 hours mobilization time between an initial order from the Governor to the first deployment of troops on the street in the affected jurisdictions. This underscores the need for effective use of the Mutual Aid System.

In accordance with the authorities set forth in the Military & Veterans Code, the Governor may activate the National Guard at any time, solely at his discretion.

The Adjutant General may direct deployment of Liaison Officers to local law enforcement stations/EOC's at an early phase, for the purpose of intelligence gathering and planning. This should occur when specific prior arrangements have been made (such as in the case of the operational planning documents prepared for the Los Angeles

and Bay Areas) and/or with the concurrence of the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator.

Demobilization

National Guard and/or Law Enforcement Mutual Aid resources are not intended to remain in the affected area for a time longer than that which is absolutely necessary. Local law enforcement officials should release mutual aid resources at the earliest practical time.